Commissioner. Standard data elements are those necessary to calculate an
estimated family contribution under the
Basic Grant Program and an estimated family contribution under the uniform
methodology.
2. Whether the organization performs
its own processing of its financial aid
form. An organization will be
considered to perform its own
processing if, in a central location, it
receives and edits the data from the
forms and maintains the forms in a
secure facility.
3. Whether the volume of forms
processed at a central location for
students applying for financial
assistance for the 1973-74 academic
year was at least 100,000.
(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No.
13.539 Basic Educational Opportunity Grant
Program.)
(20 U.S.C. 1070a)
Mary F. Barry,
Acting U.S. Commissioner of Education.
[FR Doc. 79-24713 Filed 8-9-79; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4100-02-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Receipt of Petition for Federal
Acknowledgement of Existence as an
Indian Tribe
August 2, 1979.
This notice is published in the
exercise of authority delegated by the
Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant
Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8.
Pursuant to 25 CFR 54.8(a) notice is
hereby given that the United Houma
Nation, Inc., Box 100-A, Coast Guard
Avenue, Dulac, Louisiana 70353, has
filed a petition for acknowledgement by
the Secretary of the Interior that the
group exists as an Indian tribe. The
petition was received by the Bureau of
Indian Affairs on July 10, 1979. The
petition was forwarded and signed by
Mr. Kirby Verret.
This is a notice of receipt of petition
and does not constitute notice that the
petition is under active consideration.
Notice of active consideration will be by
mail to the petitioner and other
interested parties at the appropriate
time.
Under § 54.8(d) of the Federal
regulations, interested parties may
submit factual or legal arguments in
support of or in opposition to the group's
petition. Any information submitted will
be made available on the same basis as
other information in the Bureau of
Indian Affairs files.

The petition may be examined by
appointment in the Division of Tribal
Government Services, Bureau of Indian
Affairs, Department of the Interior, 18th
and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.
20242.
Rick Lavis,
Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.
[FR Doc. 79-24713 Filed 8-9-79; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4100-02-M

Bureau of Land Management

Initial Wilderness Inventory—Idaho;
Final Decision

The Federal Land Policy and
Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)
requires the Secretary of the Interior to
inventory roadless areas and roadless
islands of the public lands to identify
these areas possessing wilderness
characteristics as described in the

The BLM inventory process is divided
into two basic steps: initial inventory
and intensive inventory. This notice
announces the completion of the initial
inventory on public lands in Idaho.

The final decision on the statewide
inventory makes one of two
findings regarding all BLM lands in
Idaho:
1. That they clearly and obviously do
not meet the criteria for identification as
Wilderness Study Areas; or
2. That they may possibly meet the
criteria and should receive more
intensive inventory.

The criteria for identifying units as
Wilderness Study Areas is contained in
wörkng in Section 2(c) of the
Wilderness Act.

Those units of BLM land that clearly
and obviously do not meet the above
criteria do not qualify as Wilderness
Study Areas and thus are dropped from
the inventory process.

Those units of BLM land that may
possibly meet the above criteria
are to receive more intensive inventory
(second major step in the inventory
process) before a determination is made
regarding Wilderness Study Area status.

BLM district offices in Idaho are now
conducting the intensive field inventory
on lands so identified. Public
participation in this inventory is
encouraged and may be arranged by
contacting the district offices in Idaho.

The public review period on several
advanced intensive inventories will
begin in September 1979 in the Oil and
Gas Overburden Area (Idaho Falls
District) and the Challis Planning Area
(Salmon District). For the remainder of
the State, the public review period on
intensive inventory will begin in April
1980.

After the intensive inventory, the
BLM's wilderness inventory process
moves into the study phase, which involves
the process of determining if Wilderness
Study Areas will be recommended as
suitable or non-suitable for wilderness
designation. This determination, made
through the BLM's land-use planning
system, considers all values, resources,
and uses of the public lands.

Following the study, the reporting
phase consists of actually forwarding or
reporting suitable or non-suitable
recommendlon through the Secretary
of the Interior and the President to
Congress. Mineral surveys required by
the law, environmental statements, and
other data are submitted with these
recommendations.

Congress makes the final
determination on whether Wilderness
Study Areas are designated wilderness.
Once designated, areas are added to the
National Wilderness Preservation
System to be managed by BLM
according to provisions of the 1984
Wilderness Act and the 1976 Federal
Land Policy and Management Act.

The proposed decision on the initial
inventory was announced in the March
27, 1979, Federal Register. A 90-day
comm ent period was conducted,
including numerous public meetings/
open houses.

After analysis of public comment, re-
evaluation was made of many of the
inventory units, resulting in the
following final decision:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units requiring intensive inventory:</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-17 Out Crop</td>
<td>6.420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-19 Long Tom Creek</td>
<td>13.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-18 Bennett Creek</td>
<td>11.162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-16 Windy Pond</td>
<td>11.289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-25 Mud Spring</td>
<td>6.996</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-26 Hinnoo Gulch</td>
<td>9.072</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-28 Sable Butte</td>
<td>18.762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-31 Brown's Creek</td>
<td>8.464</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-34 Boulder Creek</td>
<td>20.253</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-36 White Horse</td>
<td>26.367</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-38 Little Brown's Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-40 M. F. Owyhee River</td>
<td>56.851</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-41 Horsehead Spring</td>
<td>6.211</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-42 Squaw Creek Canyon</td>
<td>18.297</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-43 Smith Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-44 Deep Nickel Creek</td>
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<td>16-45 M. F. Owyhee River</td>
<td>15.663</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-46 Hite Creek</td>
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<td>16-47 W. F. Reed Creek Canyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-48a Deep-Battle Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-49a Lambert Tablet</td>
<td>17.827</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-49b Squaw Meadows</td>
<td>10.316</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-49c Teton Canyon</td>
<td>10.148</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-50a Coyote Run</td>
<td>6.556</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-50b Pack Saddle</td>
<td>12.825</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-52 Upper Owyhee River</td>
<td>16.301</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-53 Sinker Creek</td>
<td>12.110</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-54 Owyhee Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-55 Bunker Creek</td>
<td>20.077</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-57 Caribou Creek</td>
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<td>16-58 Dry Lakes</td>
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<td>16-59 Owyhee Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-60 Lower Salmon Falls Creek</td>
<td>22.287</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-61 Jarvidey Bridge</td>
<td>111.010</td>
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